PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Daily Commercial

"LIABLE TO BE CARRIED TOO FAR" AND BECOME "UNHEALTHY."—Indignation on account of the release of Jefferson Davis. So says the Oracle.

THE Memphis *Appeal* suggests the assassination of Governor Brownlow as a not improbable result of his tyranny, and sagely remarks: "The tyrant always slept over a volcano with a sword suspended by a hair over his head."

JOHN RANDOLPH emancipated his slaves, settled them on land of their own, in Ohio. The Judge of their District says, there never was one of them before him for any violation of law. They are peaceable, law-abiding, industrious and thrifty; conscientious, kindly and courteous, commanding the respect of their neighbors, in the strongly Democratic county of Mercer.

THE Philadelphia *American* argues that Republicans will gain largely by Mr. Stanbery's opinion, that one year's residence required of voters in a Southern State, must not necessarily be the year preceding registry. Many loyal whites, driven from their homes during the war and since, can now return and vote, as can also many freedmen who have been absent from their old homes for various reasons, while rebels disfranchised for cause will not be affected by it. The decision that inforced labor in the rebel armies is not cause for disfranchisement will reach many more colored than white men; and altogether, the *American* concludes that if Congress interferes with the law as settled by this decision "it will commit a very great blunder."

MR. GEORGE PEABODY was represented by some Eastern gossipper, some two or three months ago, to be worth between fifty and one hundred millions of dollars. A personal friend of Mr. Peabody writes a note to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, claiming for himself that he "does know" what he is writing about; and avows that the ideas prevailing of Mr. Peabody's riches are "enormous exaggerations," and that the munificent gifts of that generous man have not been drawn from his income, but from his principal. He concludes his note with the following incident:

The writer was present one day when a newspaper containing one of these extravagant accounts of his wealth and income was handed him; his friends who were with him having read it with much amusement. He read it, and laughed at the absurdity. All that he said was "Well, gentlemen, all I have to say is, that I have given away more than I have kept."

THEY are getting on amazingly in English Parliament and Cabinet circles, and our congressional manners are in danger of being eclipsed altogether. It is hardly a secret that there have been violent words in the Cabinet, and that Disraeli has had to endure gross personal insults from one at least who sits by his side. Rumor has it that recently in the lobby the representative for Malden denounced a noble lord as a "traitor and a scoundrel," and that the latter was advised by Gen. Peel to "gouge the offender's other eye out." And these are far from all the amenities that have occurred in the lobbies during the progress of this Reform bill. On Thursday evening Mr. Layard was so grossly insulted by Mr. Harvey Lewis as he was going out, that he stated that he appealed to the House to know what he should do. In this case an explanation and apology followed, but in other cases the wounds are still rankling.

COL. FORNEY says the Hall of the House of Commons is a meagre room, not much larger than a medium sized church in America. The space is so narrow that when only four hundred members are present the pressure is uncomfortable, and over six hundred are entitled to seats. These rise on each side, from the floor. The Speaker's chair is under a wooden canopy, at one end, opposite the main entrance. The Speaker and Secretaries wear huge wigs, which conceal their features, and his voice was so low in putting a question that Mr. Forney wondered who heard him. The Secretaries' tables are like those of a common counting house. Disraeli has a distinguished face, looks careworn, and like Senator Frelinghuysen. Mr. Gladstone resembles Mr. Sumner. The members, having no places to put their hats, keep them on their heads, except when holding them on their knees to do duty as desks. A whisper can be heard over the room. There is no attempt at eloquence. Disraeli's manner was that of a gentleman in his office, with his hands behind his back, talking business to a client. Mr. Gladstone was equally unconstrained. They were discussing the Reform Bill. About one man in seven did not vote. The bill extends suffrage to one out of three or four.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The crew of the ship Parsee, from San Francisco for Hong Kong, mutinied after leaving the Sandwich Islands. They intended to murder the officers, seize the treasure, and take to the boats. The officers were armed with fifteen rifles, and after a sharp fight, killing one and wounding three, succeeded in putting the mutineers in irons.

The receipts from customs for the week ending May 25, were $2,980,661.

A man named Ross, mail agent between Memphis and Louisville, attempted to drown himself at the former city on Saturday, but was rescued.

Six steamships sailed from New York for Europe on Saturday. Among the passengers were Bishop Rapp, of Ohio, and Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina.

A pleasure boat was capsized at New London, Connecticut, on Friday, and four persons drowned.

Gen. Meagher has taken the field against the Indians, at the head of one hundred thousand volunteers.

Three small steamers, the Admiral Porter, Washington and Tempest, suspected of an intention to take part in the threatened invasion of Canada, were seized by the United States Customs officers on Friday, at New York.

The internal revenue receipts the past week amounted to $3,741,682.

The special agent in charge of the New Orleans sub-Treasury places the defalcation at slightly less than $900,000, with security which will probably cover it.

A tobacco factory in New York city, one in Brooklyn, and two at Green Point were seized last week for defrauding the revenue.

Governor Bullock has vetoed the bill for the annexation of Roxbury to Boston, because there is no provision for its submission to the people.

The body of Artemus Ward arrived at New York on Friday night. It will be taken to Maine for interment.

There arrived in New York on one emigrant ship from Bremen, one thousand five hundred emigrants.

Splendidly executed counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia were detected Saturday, in Albany, New York.

A steamer sailed from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on Wednesday last, with freight and passengers for Russian America.

Captian J. Mikes, formerly second officer of the steamer Santiago De Cuba, will leave New York for Europe to-day on a monitor raft, taking with him only two sailors. This craft is only twelve feet in width by twenty-five in length.

The new trial granted Rev. Joel Lindsley, indicted for whipping his child to death, was concluded Saturday in Albany, New York. The jury failed to agree, standing ten for acquittal and two for conviction. The jury was discharged. The prisoner then plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars.

The State Constitutional Convention of New York meets at Albany to-day. It is understood one of the first things attempted will be the removal of the disqualifications of the negro relative to suffrage.

Dr. Hingston sailed for Europe from New York Saturday, as the representative of the College of Physicians to the International Medical Convention about to be held in Paris.

On the 29th ult., three deserters from the Thirty-eighth Colored Infantry, at Fort Hays, Kansas, went to the house of P. J. Peterson, on the Smoky Hill route, and finding Mrs. Peterson, aged fifty years, alone, dragged her into the cellar and outraged her person in a most horrible manner. They were captured after a desperate resistance, and confessed their guilt, but while being taken to jail were rescued by a mob and killed, and their bodies thrown into the river. Mrs. Peterson is not expected to survive.

"It is asserted that a lake larger than Lake Superior exists in British Columbia, north of the latter. As the story goes, the existence of this new lake has been concealed by the Hudson Bay Company, but it is probable that the new government of Canada will have that region thoroughly explored. The lake is named Nespigion, and abounds with fish and its borders with game and fur animals.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1867. NO. 223.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Presidential Trip to Raleigh.

Secretary Seward Accompanies the President.

Civil Officers of Mobile not yet Reinstated

Sale of Ram Stonewall to the Japanese.

Southern Republican Unionists' Convention Called.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1867.

The President Gone to Raleigh.

The President left at six o'clock this evening on the trip to Raleigh, accompanied by Secretary Seward and Col. Moore, his Private Secretary. His departure was in striking contrast to his trip to Chicago last summer. Then he was escorted to the depot by large delegations of people of this city, while now a couple of private carriages containing the Presidential party wended their way to the Richmond boat in a most unostentatious manner. The Secretary of State did not make up his mind to accompany the President until a few hours before his departure. The party will arrive in Richmond at midnight, and remain in that city at the Spotswood House during Sunday. The train for Raleigh will leave on Monday morning. The same suite of rooms have been assigned to the President that were occupied by Jeff. Davis during his recent visit to that city. At the White House, before the President left, all of the Cabinet now in the city were on hand to bid the President farewell. Chief Justice Chase was also present, and had a brief private interview with the President.

The Mobile Removals.

No order has yet been received reinstating the civil officers in Mobile. The President has decided to await the return of the Attorney General before taking definite action in the matter. The whole question is therefore deferred until the President gets back from North Carolina.

The Ram Stonewall.

The Japanese Commissioners have accepted the Stonewall for four hundred thousand dollars. She is to be overhauled and fitted up at their expense. The Commissioners to-day applied to the Government for the detail of a naval officer to take the vessel to Japan, and it is understood that Commander Brown, lately in charge of naval ordnance, will be detailed.

Municipal Election.

The *Star* this evening charges that efforts are being made to get up a riot here on Monday next, at the municipal election. Considerable excitement prevails.

Manhood Suffrage.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Union party of Maryland, invite the Republican Union party in the States of Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, to meet the delegates of the Republican party of Maryland in Convention on Thursday, the 12th day of September, to advance the interest and cause of manhood suffrage, and to demand of Congress the passage of the Sumner-Wilson Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1867.

The Impeachment Matter.

The Impeachment Committee will adjourn about Tuesday, until November or December, thus abandoning all attempts to obtain a quorum in Congress in July. Messrs. Woodbridge and Eldridge leave for home at once. Yesterday the Committee examined Mr. Morrow, another of the President's clerks, relative to the pardon of Gayle, who was arrested for offering a reward during the war for the assassination of President Lincoln.

Surratt's Case.

The counsel for the prosecution have decided after all to adhere to the indictment for murder found in Surratt's case, and to abandon all intention of trying him on a charge of conspiracy. The trial will, therefore, commence on one week from to-morrow.

Admiral Farragut.

Admiral Farragut is here making arrangements preparatory to his departure for the Mediterranean squadron.

The Japanese.

It is stated that the Japanese Commissioners intend to leave New York to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1867.

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

There is reliable authority for stating that the delays in the appearance of the general orders and forms in bankruptcy are entirely owing to many corrections found necessary since the adjournment of the court. In order to make them as perfect as possible, and as no authority was given to the clerk by the court to make such corrections, the minds of the justices, who had gone to their respective circuits, had to be consulted. At the same time several other very important changes have been suggested by various judges, and others may have to be made before the work is complete and any part of it issued to the different districts, no one has any authority to create the impression that the same can be furnished until perfect.

A COLORED CONSERVATIVE.

One of the speakers at the conservative war meeting, held here last night, was a colored man.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1867.

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Borussia has arrived from Hamburg. Her news was anticipated.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A *Herald* special, dated Rio Janeiro, May 9th, via London, June 1st, says the mediation of the United States has been declined by the Brazilian government, and renewed preparations are making to prosecute the war to the end. General Uriques, it was reported, had revolted against the allies, taking with him 10,000 men. There has been no further fighting. The cholera raged in the allied camp. The revolt in the Argentine Provinces is reported ended.

END OF THE IMPEACHMENT PROJECT.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is understood Messrs. Churchill, Wilson, Woodbridge, Williams, Eldridge and Marshall, of the Judiciary Committee, are opposed to carrying out anything like impeachment, having come to the conclusion sufficient evidence has not been obtained.

JUDGE KELLEY.

Judge Kelley, who has returned to Washington, gives a flattering account of the condition of the southern country through which he travelled in compliance with pressing invitations, and will return to Virginia in future day to address the citizens of that State.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been informed by the Superintendent at Fort Leavenworth that the American Express Company has issued orders to its employees on the Smoky Hill route to Denver, to this effect: "Every Indian we while brooding distance is to be shot. Show them no mercy—they will show none to you." He also states that General Hancock has ordered "Every Indian found north of the Arkansas and south of the Platte rivers to be shot." these Indians have a treaty right to roam in that country, and these orders will cause an interminable war.

DENIAL.

The report that negroes have been placed on the Mobile police is denied by the newly appointed Mayor.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

A man named Jeff. Gee, under sentence of death for murder, in South Carolina, has informed General Sickles the killing was done while he was aiding Union prisoners to escape, and that if he had not killed the deceased, he would have lost his life himself. The General has ordered an investigation.

FROM CANADA.

New Public Holiday--Review of Troops--Movements of Jeff. Davis.

TORONTO, C. W., June 2.—It is understood that the first of July, the day on which confederation takes effect, will be proclaimed a public holiday. A general review will be held of all the troops in this city and from the surrounding country, which, together with the regulars, will be the largest force ever organized in one body in the provinces. It is estimated that there are over one hundred drill sheds in the provinces. Every county and nearly every large town has one.

A large shipment of Snyder rifles is expected to arrive in Quebec shortly.

Jefferson Davis remained at Niagara Falls a few days, and then proceeded to St. Catherines, where he now is.

Adjournment of Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, June 2.—The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night, after a session of five months.

FIRE AT PETROLEUM CENTER.

Thirty-nine Buildings Destroyed.

Loss Estimated at Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

The Fire the Work of an Incendiary.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial. (By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

PETROLEUM CENTER, Pa., June 2.

A most terrible fire occurred here this morning, destroying property in buildings and goods estimated at from forty to sixty thousand dollars. The fire originated in the Job Taylor House, and is unquestionably the work of an incendiary. Twenty-nine buildings were consumed, among which was the United States Hotel, the largest building in the place.

The largest individual losers were William Spence, proprietor of the United States; J. & A. Baum, dry goods dealers, whose loss is some ten thousand dollars. The total amount of insurance on the property will not exceed five thousand dollars, mostly small risks in different companies. E.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 2.

About half past one this morning, a fire broke out in a building, known as the Taylor House, which spread rapidly on both sides of Washington street, destroying thirty-nine buildings, mostly stores and business houses. No accurate estimate can now be made, but the loss will not fall short of $75,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. By great exretion, the American Hotel and two adjoining buildings were saved. A heavy rain is now falling, which will do much damage to the goods removed from the burning buildings. F.

By Associated Press.

PETROLEUM CENTER, Pa., June 2.—A terrible fire is now raging in the upper end of the town. There has been about thirty-five or forty buildings burned. It is impossible to estimate the loss so far. They are making every effort to stay the flames, and it is thought they will succeed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Czar Alexander in Paris.

Russo-Prussian Alliance on the Eastern Question.

The Porte will Submit the Cretan Question to a Conference.

Amnesty to Polish Insurrectionists.

En Route for Paris.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 1.—His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, has arrived in this city, *en route* to Paris.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, June 1.—A dispatch dated Berlin to-day, reports that the Prussian Cabinet and the Government of the Czar have come to an understanding on the Eastern question, and the policy of either government in the East will hereafter be identical.

The Royal Visitors.

PARIS, Saturday, June 1.—Extraordinary preparations are being made by the French Government and the municipal authorities of Paris for the reception of the Royal visitors who are expected here during the present month.

PARIS, Sunday June 2.—His Imperial Majesty, Alexander of Russia, arrived in this city this afternoon from Berlin. It is announced that the Czar will extend his visit to London.

Amnesty to Poles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, June 2.—The Imperial Government has issued a proclamation extending general amnesty to the Poles engaged in the last insurrection in Russian Poland.

Commission on the Cretan Question.

LONDON, June 2.—Dispatches from Constantinople report that the Sublime Porte has consented to entrust the solution of the Cretan question to a Commission of European powers.

Reduction in French Bank Rate.

PARIS, June 1, 2 o'clock, P. M.—The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 1, 2 P. M.—The Bank of England, is expected to reduce rate of discount this day. Consols 90⅞; American securities firmer and advanced; bonds 73¾; Erie 40½; Illinois 75; sugar firm at 32s 3d.

LONDON, Evening, June 1.—Consols 90; Illinois 75⅛; Erie 40½; 5-20s 73½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 1, Noon.—Cotton active and firmer; upland at 12½d. Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 30s 3d. Wheat—white California, 10s 2d; red Western, 10s 2d. Oats, 3s 3d. Flour, 29s, for western canal. Barley, 4s 9d. Provisions unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, June 1.—Cotton firm; sales 20,000 bales. Middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 12½d. Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork firm. Bacon 63s. Others unchanged.

Produce—tallow firm at 48s; others unchanged.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, June 1, Saturday Evening.—United States bonds closed at 77¾.

FRANKFORT, June 1, Sunday.—United States bonds, to-day, were quoted in the Bourse at 77¾.

BY MAILS.

Circular from Frazer, Trenholm & Co.--The Alabama Claims---Mutinies---Sentence of Fenians, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Arrived, the steamer City of London, from Liverpool, May 23d, and Queenstown 25th, with over 1,000 passengers.

The bill placing telegraphic communication in England under control of the government, will be introduced in Parliament, and it is thought will meet with no opposition.

Frazer, Trenholm & Co. have issued a circular announcing their suspension, and hoping in a short time to resume.

In the House of Lords, in reply to a question of Earl Russell, what answer has been received from the United States in reference to the Alabama claims, Earl Derby said the American government had admitted the principle of arbitration, but no agreement was arrived at in regard to the points to be referred. He would say the negotiations had been carried on in a spirit likely to lead to a satisfactory termination.

The bill repealing the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland until March 1st, has been brought into Parliament by Lord Naas.

A Paris dispatch says the Pope refuses to sanction Bishop Orelli in regard to a disposition of Ecclesiastical property.

The King of Holland signed the Luxemburg treaty.

It is reported that the ships Curlew, from the Sandwich Islands, and Mary Ira, from Sidney, have been destroyed by mutineers and the European portion of their crews massacred.

A Hanoverian banker, Ezekiel Simon, was arrested in charge of high treason, and brought to Berlin.

There was no immediate prospect of a cession of Bavaria to the North German Confederation.

The Cretan delegates had left Constantinople without coming to terms with the Porte.

A dispatch dated Bombay, May 20, reports a mutiny among the native troops in Ghant, which was quickly suppressed.

MELBOURNE, April 27.—The Legislature and people of Victoria unanimously condemn the action of the inter-colonial postal conference. The shipments of gold to England during April reached $6,500 ounces.

The Fenians, Flood and Duffey, have been sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude; Colly, twenty; Connolly, seven; Mooney has fifteen months, and Smith twelve months imprisonment at hard labor.

The *Owl* says the Irish Reform bill will confer the four pound franchise in boroughs and the eight pound franchise in counties.

At a meeting of the Scotch members of parliament, it was resolved to oppose the redistribution of seats proposed by Disraeli.

The result of the Derby race caused great astonishment. The race was run in four minutes and fifty-two seconds; or three seconds slower than last year. Hermit won it by half a length.

The Emperor of Austria, in a speech from the throne on the 22d ult., to the Reichsrath, said his unchangeable aim was the re-establishment of constitutional institutions upon a sure basis.

The Senatorial Excursionists.

OMAHA, June 1.—The Senatorial excursion party did not leave this morning, as intended, in consequence of the non-arrival at Gen. Sherman, who came this evening, and will accompany the party Monday morning.

HON. HORACE MAYNARD, in describing the two candidates for Governor of Tennessee, says "Both were well-known citizens of Tennessee before the war. Both were arrested and imprisoned during the war. So far they are alike—no farther. Brownlow was imprisoned for being a friend to the country; Etheridge for being an enemy. Brownlow was imprisoned by the enemies of the country; Etheridge by its friends. Jeff. Davis held Brownlow in confinement; General Thomas held Etheridge. Brownlow languished in a rebel prison; Etheridge was in the custody of the blue-coated guardians of the nation."

MEXICO.

Maximilian and All His Officers Above the Rank of Lieutenant Ordered to be Shot.

CAPITULATION OF THE CAPITAL.

Vera Cruz Ready to Surrender.

Reply to Minister Campbell's Note Asking for Mercy to Maximilian.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31, 1867.—To-night I received a confirmation of the news of the fall of Queretaro and of the advices sent relating thereto, together with official correspondence from Vera Cruz. The intelligence from Vera Cruz says the surrender of the Imperialists was heard of all along the lines.

The city of Mexico has certainly captivated. General O'Haran was shot there for correspondence with the Liberals.

Vera Cruz will soon surrender.

Upon the surrender of Maximilian Juarez sent to Vera Cruz, Puebla and the city of Mexico dispatches similar to that sent to General Berriozabal at Matamoras. These state that all the Imperialists, their ammunition and supplies, were captured on the 15th inst. Maximilian and all officers above the rank of Lieutenant are reported to have been shot at seven o'clock on the evening of the 16th, by officers who escaped and arrived at Brownsville on the 27th from Queretaro. Private letters received at Matamoras state that Juarez had ordered Escobedo to execute Maximilian and his Generals, and the official paper at San Luis Potosi, after narrating the particulars of the fall of Queretara, states that the Secretary of War forwarded orders to Escobedo on the 15th to shoot Maximilian and his generals.

Minister Campbell has received no dispatches but believes the news to be correct. He is indignant that the letter of the United States government has been so unworthily received. The news is universally believed here of the shooting of all.

The following is the reply of Juarez to Escobedo announcing the victory:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 15, 1867.

General MARIANO ESCOBEDO:

I have received and informed the President of your dispatch of this date, announcing the taking of La Cruz and its occupation by our forces. The citizen President of the Republic directs me to express the satisfaction with which he has seen this important triumph, all of which is due to the valor and sacrifices of the troops of your command, so that you may make the same known to that corps of the army, and for which he congratulates them through you.

MEJIA.

The Liberal forces which took Queretaro started for the capital on the morning of the 15th.

Commodore S. D. Payan, of the Mexican navy, has been ordered by Berriozabal to command an expedition to Vera Cruz, Carmen and Campeachy, to terminate the struggle.

The Liberals took possession of Brazos Santiago on May 24th, and also of the steamer General Sheridan for naval purposes.

Miramon is reported to have been captured by Cortinas a short distance out of Queretaro.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A letter from Capt. Roe, of the United States steamer Monongahela, off Vera Cruz, says the Imperial commander at Vera Cruz refuses to surrender to the Liberals, though the Austrian naval commander here has counselled him to do so.

The Government has received a dispatch from the Secretary of Legation, Plumb, at New Orleans, saying the mail is in from Matamoras, but brings no news additional to that received on the 26th of May, and already published.

The Effort of our Government to Save the Life of Maximilian—The Mexican Reply to Minister Campbell's Note.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, April 22, 1867.

SIR—I had the honor yesterday to receive the communication which you sent me from New Orleans on the 6th inst. You informed me in it that, for reasons which were understood, you did not come to present to the President of the Republic your credentials as Special Messenger and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and that you have been in New Orleans since December last. The Government of the Republic regrets that these reasons should have prevented you from coming to present your credentials in order to commence the duties of your office; for it would be very satisfactory for the government to receive you in your character of representative of the United States.

You also informed me that the satisfaction with which the government of the United States looked on the retreat of the French from Mexico and the advance of the army of the constitutional government toward the capital has been disturbed by information concerning the severity used with the prisoners of war taken at San Jacinto. You also mentioned that it was the desire of the United States government that the life of Maximilian and his partisans were captured they should be treated as prisoners of war. The enemies of the republic, wishing to produce an unfavorable impression of the same, have endeavored to falsify and spread inaccurate information concerning the case of the prisoners of San Jacinto. The greater part of them, a considerable number, were pardoned, but pronunciation was meted out to some of them. They were not looked upon simply as prisoners of war, but as offenders against the laws of nations and those of the republic. They had just abandoned themselves to every kind of excess and crime in the city of Zacatecas, where the rascal Tomel went to fill, busters, without country, without flag, and as mercenaries, paid to shed the blood of Mexicans who defend their independence and their institutions. Some, not a few, of those foreigners taken at Zacatecas were conducted to Zacatecas, where they have been treated with much benevolence, the same as those taken elsewhere have been and are treated, because there were no motives or circumstances of special culpability. The invariable conduct of the government of the Republic, and that observed by the officers of her armies, has been to respect life and treat with the greatest consideration the prisoners taken from the French forces; but on their part, and by order of their principal chief, they frequently assassinated prisoners taken from the Republican forces. Many times, without the formality of an exchange, the prisoners from the French forces have been generously set at liberty. Many of the principal officers of the French forces have ordered the burning down of whole cities; others were decimated by what were called courts martial; and at times, for a simple suspicion, without the least appearance of justice, they put to death indefensible persons who were not to be shot, but to bear arms against them. Notwithstanding this the government of the Republic and her officers in general, far from retaliating, as they were provoked to do, have ever observed the most humane conduct, giving constant proof of the greatest generosity. In this manner the Republican cause of Mexico has excited the sympathies of all civilized races.

The French general, Archduke Maximilian has desired to continue shedding the blood of Mexicans. With the exception of three or four cities yet domineered by force, he has seen the entire republic rise against him. Notwithstanding this he has desired to continue the work of desolation and ruin by a civil war, without object, surrounded by some men known by their plundering and grave assassinations and the most daring in bringing misfortune on the republic. In case there be captured persons on whom rest such responsibilities, it does not appear to me that they can be considered as simple prisoners of war, for these are responsibilities defined by the laws of nations and by the laws of the republic.

The Government, which has given many proofs of its principles of humanity and sentiments of generosity, has proceeded and will proceed according to the circumstances of the cases, what the principles of justice demand and the duties which it has to perform for the welfare of the Mexican people. The Government of the republic hopes that with the justification of its acts it will continue to have the sympathies of the people and Government of the United States, who have been and are held in the highest estimation by the people and government of Mexico. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

SEBASTIAN LERDO DE TAJEDA.

To LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the United Mexican States, New Orleans, Louisiana.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* of last week says: Speaking of the weather reminds us that the wheat, rye and grass in this neighborhood present a most favorable appearance. The apple orchards are uninjured, but cherries, peaches, plums and grapes have suffered from frost and the long winter. Many hitherto flourishing grapevines in Johnstown have been killed.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the foremost members of the Philadelphia Bar, without distinction of party, headed by the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, late Attorney General of State, to urge the re-election of Judge Ludlow to the Court of Common Pleas, upon the citizens of that city. Judge Ludlow's name was mentioned in connection with the nomination for Supreme Judge, but his official career upon the Philadelphia Bench has been so useful and pleasing to the members of the Bar there, that they do not desire to part with him.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Receptions at Fredericksburg and Ashland.

Arrival of the Party at Richmond.

Dined by the Municipal Authorities.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2, 1867.

President Johnson, accompanied by Secretary Seward and Postmaster General Randall, of his Cabinet, Colonel William G. Moore, of his personal staff, and several other gentlemen, left Washington on Saturday night at 6:50, on the Aquia Creek mail packet Vanderbilt, *en route* for Raleigh. It had been previously announced that the party would not start until this morning, and consequently they passed through Fredericksburg without the knowledge of the inhabitants on the route.

At Fredericksburg, however, where they arrived at eleven o'clock, a deputation of citizens saluted the President, and a small assemblage had gathered at the depot expecting to hear a speech. In a few words Mr. Johnson thanked them for the complement of their presence, and the train left amid cheers from the crowd.

At Ashland, the birth place of Henry Clay, and the scene of Patrick Henry's historical eloquence, a similar reception occurred, but the President did not leave the car. The crowd stood on the platform near his window, and after expressing their gratication at seeing him in their midst, quietly withdrew.

Arriving at Richmond at three o'clock in the morning, carriages were in waiting at the depot and conveyed the party to the Spotswood, where the President was assigned to the suit of rooms occupied by Jeff. Davis three weeks ago. No demonstration of any kind occurred until the afternoon, when a number of prominent citizens, a few of whom were accompanied by ladies, called to see the President, and an informal reception was held in the public parlors of the hotel. The party attended service at St. Paul's Church in the morning, where Jeff. Davis was when he received intelligence of Lee's surrender. Crowds of people were gathered at the stations on the route from Washington to-day, expecting to see Mr. Johnson, but they were disappointed. The party will leave here at three o'clock to-morrow morning and proceed direct to Raleigh.

By Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—The President, on his trip hither from Washington, reached Fredericksburg at half-past eleven o'clock, Saturday night. A number of persons in the vicinity gathered at the station and greeted the President with cheers, and called for a speech, but he merely thanked them for the manifestation of their respect, and shook hands with some of them at parting.

At Ashland, at 2 o'clock, A. M., he was met by about twenty persons, one of whom extended to the President a cordial welcome in their name, remarking they were not far from the birthplace of Henry Clay, and neighborhood Patrick Henry also rendered historic. The President, in response to an invitation said: "Gentlemen, accept my thanks for this compliment."

The railroad train arrived at Richmond at three A. M. The President was met at the station by Mr. McFarland, President of the City Council, and several other members of that body, Mayor Mayo and Ex-Mayors Gilliss and Sturdevant. Those gentlemen extended a cordial welcome, and invited him to accept the hospitality of the city of Richmond. The invitation was gratefully received at present. The party proceeded to the Spotswood House. The President's chambers are those heretofore occupied by Jeff. Davis, and subsequently by General Ord.

This morning the President, Secretary Seward and Postmaster General Randall, accompanied by a committee of the city authorities, attended services at St. Paul's Church, where Rev. Dr. Morgerade officiated. Returning to the Spotswood Hotel, the President received a number of visitors, including a few ladies. The President, this afternoon dined with the Mayor and council at the hotel.

Many citizens not being aware the party had arrived, early this morning, congregated at the railroad station this afternoon to witness their coming, a report having been circulated how would then arrive.

The President and party leave to morrow morning between three and four o'clock for Raleigh.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Troops at Panama--War Declared---Gen. Lopez Defeated---Insurrection in Guatemala Quelled---European Emigration to Nicaragua, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall May 25, arrived this evening. She brings $985,144 in specie.

General Pando, President of the State, arrived at Panama May 15, in the steamer Marco, from Aqua Dulce, after an absence of about four months in the interior. He was accompanied by 300 troops and 200 more were *en route* by land.

The Panama *Chronicle* says: What is the ultimate object of maintaining in that city so large a force at a ruinous expense, it had yet to learn.

The war steamer Columbia had arrived at Cartagena with 700 men. It was thought probable their destination was the Isthmus.

It is reported to be placed beyond doubt that the Constitutional Government of Magdalena has declared war against the Federal Government, and General Lopez, commander of the National troops at Santa Martha, had suffered defeat at that place and was compelled to be at a hasty retreat to Carthagina.

The steamship Salvador, from Central America, arrived at Panama on the night of the 18th. The insurrection in Guatemala under Carrera, has been easily suppressed by the Government. Safe conduct out of the Republic was granted to the revolutionary leader, and he surrendered on the 8th of April, signing an agreement not to return to the Republic without permission of the Government.

Advices from San Salvador are to May 6th. From published official tables it appears the exports of the State the first six months of the present year amounted to $2,078,726; imports during the some period $1,055,447, showing an increase of $358,906 in exports and $205,979 in imports over the same time the previous year.

Dates from Nicaragua are to April 27th. The cholera had almost entirely disappeared. The President appointed Martinez Minister to Great Britain. One object of his mission is said to be the formation of companies in England, Germany and France for the promotion of extensive European immigration to Nicaragua.

By the arrival of a steamship at Panama, May 20, advices had been received from Valparaiso to May 3; Coquimo 4th, Coldora 5th, Caldao 15th, Palter 17th, and Valparaiso to May 3d. Everything connected with the prosecution of the war was in *statu quo*. The allied fleet still blockades both ports, awaiting and making No change of any note in the position of internal politics. The Government gained another victory in the late municipal elections, and the supporters of the Congress majority are well united, as are also the opposition, and there are indications of an exciting political discussion to come.

Gen. Paz, leader in the last Argentine revolution, had crossed the Cordilleras with four hundred men, permission having been given on condition of delivering up their arms. It is reported that at last advices, March 29, from Montevideo, that a battle had been fought, and the arrival of the Spanish fleet momentarily.

The steamship Peru left Valparaiso for England April 30.

On the 3d of May the allied fleet were gaily decked out with bunting, and a salute fired in honor of the anniversary of the defeat of the Spanish fleet before Callao.

Advices from Lima, Peru, are to May 18th. Congress continued in session. A series of resolutions were proposed to the effect of maintaining the war against Spain for an indefinite period. These resolutions were pacifically modified in committee.

Senor Salaverry, Seward's proposition for a Congress, composed of Commissioners representing Spain and the South American allied States, to settle the Spanish difficulty definitely, was rejected by Peru. President Pardo has not been able to form a Cabinet. The Executive and Congress are now, however, in accord.

Advices from Carthagena to May 14th, are exclusively occupied with the revolutionary expedition of Mosquera in dissolving Congress and proclaiming himself Dictator, which occurred April 29th, after a stormy session of Congress on that day in relation to the Rayo affair. Representatives found on retiring, the Plaza Bolivar full of troops, the streets filled with military guerrillas, and some of their own houses guarded by the soldiers. President Aldara, of Cundinaka, was a prisoner in Mosquera's Palace at the same time. A decree was promulgated pronouncing the conclusion of the Congressional session, and declaring the Republic in a state conformably to the 91st article of the Constitution. In this document the Senators and Representatives were declared traitors to the country. The Attorney General and members of the Supreme Court resigned their positions under protest, and Mosquera resolved thereafter the Court shall consist of only three members.

El Blanco, a town strategically situated on Magdalena, occupied by the forces of Herera, a partizan of Mosquera, was attacked on the 14th instant, by the Constitutional Chief Manuelcoingocha, and after a short fight the former was defeated. The place is now occupied by State troops.

Mosquera has issued an address to the priests and Governors of States, explaining and defending his action, assuring them of his desire to preserve the peace, and that there would be no interference with the internal management of the respective States unless some motive should appear to awaken distrust or alarm in their mutual relations. He invites them to convene legislative assemblies, and will lay before them what has transpired, procure necessary means for guarantees immediately, the election of Senators and Representatives for the next Congress, which will be convened in extraordinary session.

The steamer Tyne, from Southampton May 3d, arrived at Callao on the 21st, with the mails and passengers.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Pacific Railway Excursion---Large Religious Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—The Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, excursionist, comprising nearly a hundred ladies and gentlemen, from the east, arrived here to-day and are stopping at the Southern Hotel. Among the party are the Hon. Simon Cameron, and Hon. Frank Jordan, Pennsylvania; Hon. A. E. Nicholson, Delaware; Hon. A. H. Loffin and G. B. Van Wyck, New York; Hon. W. E. Chandler, A. D. Risley and Marquis De Chambrour, Washington; Hon. B. N. Kitchen and C. D. Hubbard, West Virginia; Hon. John L. Thomas, Maryland; Hon. B. H. Brewster and Wm. McManus, Pittsburgh; General Geo. W. Morgan, Ohio; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Indiana; Geo. Kenledge, London. There are also a large number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and other eastern cities. The leading papers of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and San Francisco, are represented. The party will leave for the Charleston terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, to-morrow afternoon, accompanied by a large number of prominent gentlemen and ladies of St. Louis, and will be gone about a week.

One of the largest religious meetings ever held in this city was addressed to-night at Mercantile Library Hall, by Rev. Dwight Denham, of Londonderry, and Hall, of Dublin, Ireland, and George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, President of the American Christian Commission, on the subject of City Evangelisation, a work which the commission is specially seeking to promote at present.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 2.—General Burton, Commander of the

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1867.

GENERAL SHERMAN has gone to take personal command of the operations against the Indians. It is clear that the General experiences more difficulty with them than he did with the rebels. He hesitates to adopt the only effective mode of warfare, though convinced that little will be accomplished until it is done.

THE probabilities are that MAXIMILIAN and all his followers above the rank of Lieutenant, taken with him, have been shot. Although our Government has no such advices this is the tenor of the news by the way of New Orleans, where it was believed by Minister CAMPBELL and other well-informed persons. The reply to the note of our Minister in behalf of MAXIMILIAN prepares the public for the sanguinary *finale* reported.

THE editor of the *Tribune*, in his issue of the 31st, says:

"We have met or received letters from many Southern Radicals within the last fortnight, a not one of whom expressed even a doubt that the liberation of Jefferson Davis has immensely contributed to the acceptance and triumph of Republican principles at the South. So long as the chief of the defunct Confederacy was in prison, awaiting trial as a felon, every ex-rebel felt that any approach toward the Republicans on his part was a virtual betrayal of his late leader. Pride and Honor alike pleaded with him against any concession to Northern ideas and requirements. It is different now."

So much for the South. How does the case stand in the North? At how much expense has the work of "conciliation" been carried on in the South? Has not—taking the country as a whole—more been lost than gained by it? Having thus "conciliated" the South, what is to be done to "conciliate" the North?

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS intends to reside at St. Catherines, Canada West. It will strike some persons as somewhat singular that he should make this choice, unless some special reason determines him. If such a reason exists, it must relate to the rebellion and his personal fortunes, and may be summed up by the simple declaration that he deems himself better off out than he would be in the United States. Such caution evinces consciousness of danger—a knowledge of reasons for apprehending something unpleasant. It is scarcely to be questioned that he knows the extent of his crime, and his movements indicate that he fears justice.

THIS week will witness an unexampled assemblage in Paris of crowned heads, besides BISMARCK, who, it is said, will accompany King WILLIAM, to visit the man they have done more to dwarf than all the rest of Europe. They will come to see the Exposition, and perhaps to renew the expression of their great anxiety to see a general disarmament secured—when all the while each will be, as he has for some time *been*—busy arming as for an immediate war. Curious reading would be the telegrams to and from the different rulers concerning affairs at home. We can imagine each returning from a disarmament conference to receive and send telegrams about pushing on the work of arming as fast as possible. Who doubts it?

MR. GREELEY was so much annoyed at those who criticised his action at Richmond, that he called them "fools," "narrow-minded blockheads," and the like. But how much more annoyed must he be with those who have volunteered to defend him by charging that those who dissent from his course are sympathizers with ANDREW JOHNSON, in fact but little better than rebels? A close-fitting accusation is bad, but to be defended by a blockhead is worse. From what we know of MR. GREELEY we hazard little in saying that he will be strongly moved to transfer his epithets from his accusers and apply to this class of defenders the terms "fools," "narrow-minded blockheads," unless, indeed, he can invent other phrases wherewith to suitably express the supreme contempt he must feel for them.

WE read in the city papers about thousands of men out of work and living wretchedly from hand to mouth—bread and provisions being at unheard of prices. In the papers published in half-a-dozen States in the west and representing as much more of territory not yet in the family of States, we read of the vast tracts of the richest land ever offered to man to cultivate, cheap in price and extremely fertile. We presume some such state of things as this will always exist, but can there be nothing done to lessen the inequality, by transferring from the cities some portion of the crowds of consumers to where they will become producers, and whereby the unnatural state of things be partially, at least, relieved? The subject is worthy of the best statesmanship of the land, and no subject can more profitably engage the attention of those members of Congress who have in view something besides political intrigue and the increase of their pay.

THE rebel agents in England, FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., say they will pay sixteen or seventeen shillings on the pound, out of their foreign estate, it is presumed—the virtual seizure of their property in the South, by the Federal Government, cutting off expectation in that quarter. The misfortunes of this house will excite little sympathy for them, though some of their victims may be worthy of it. It is asserted that their operations went beyond the ordinary limits of rebellion and of contraband trade. They had much to do in Liverpool with the pirate ships *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*, and with raising money and bogus cotton loans for prosecuting the war upon the very life of their own Government. Not only was the Charleston branch of this house active in bringing about the rebellion, but was its most important support throughout. In an important sense it organized and prosecuted the rebellion, and whenever South-side history is written out complete, it will be found on nothing did DAVIS & Co. so much rely as this house, for whose misfortunes few loyal men anywhere will particularly lament.

PURIFICATION AND JESUIT.

We have not succeeded entirely in our endeavors to enlighten and reform the *Post* in the use of the term Puritan. It seems to have a characteristic and hereditary dislike of both light and change. The persistence of the *Post* in applying this epithet, as a term of reproach, to the Republican party, might throw us into a doubt whether our neighbor is the organ of a political party or of a religious sect, if we did not know it was a little of both, and that the use of the word Puritan was employed chiefly in the latter capacity. So used, the name is not nearer to a correct application than if we should designate our neighbor's political sentiments, associates and designs, by the well-known name of Jesuit. The Jesuits, we believe, have had about as much to do with politics as the Puritans, and have as active a hand in them now. When the *Post*, therefore, applies the term *Puritan* to the Union party, it is not to be understood as speaking politically, but only in an ecclesiastical capacity, for the Puritans have never, in all past history, had the Democrats opposed to them—being the greatest Democrats themselves that the world had ever seen—but the Jesuits have been always opposed to them, and opposed to them because they were Democrats.

We deem it no more than just to say thus much, since we deprecate above all things the appeals to religious prejudices in political matters. This covert method of arraying the prejudices of a class which knows nothing of history, against the Union party, by the bandying of an epithet odious only to the ignorance of that class, has been a favorite method of late. It has come into use since the rebellion began, and it gives evidence of the proverbial sagacity of those invisible politicians who are always ready to fish in disturbed waters, and one of whose fixed maxims is, *Divide et impera*—distract and rule. To this origin we trace the use of the term Puritan in the recent politics of this country. And we deprecate it as not only a barefaced falsifying of history, since Puritans have been distinguished for their Democratic sentiments, but also as a covert and deceitful attempt, Jesuit fashion, to enlist support to a political party through the impulse of a religious or sectarian policy. To this we believe the large majority of American Democrats are as much opposed as ourselves. And we believe, also, they would be as far as ourselves from arraying themselves against the historic Puritan—the great ensample of Democracy in the old world and the new.

BEWARE OF FALSE DOCTRINE.

The law says treason, like killing, may be punished by death. No one has yet pretended that killing is an offense that ever outlaws; that is, the killer, after the lapse of two years cannot be tried for the killing; but it *is* pretended that, because two years have gone by since he was caught, it would not be the thing to do to try DAVIS for treason. If it is not squarely maintained that if ever DAVIS was guilty of treason the offense has outlawed, that is the substance of the DAVIS bailing plea, and it is what its defenders mean. It goes well with the earlier one that the South had a right to secede, and that it were better to let her go than to undertake forcibly to keep her in the Union. MR. BUCHANAN, no doubt, considers the outlawing idea an excellent one to keep company with his anti-coercion doctrine. It is to this that the defenders of the bailing of DAVIS are necessarily brought. Although indignation, because DAVIS is free, is a natural feeling, say they, yet it will not do to carry it to extremes—a healthy sentiment, but impracticable to carry out.

This sounds wonderfully like the BUCHANAN-DAVIS Doctrine, that though it is natural to desire to have force used to keep the Union whole, really, you can't do it. Abstractly, say the bailing apologists, the bailing was an unpleasant piece of business to those who suffer their prejudices about Andersonville and Libby to get the better of their judgment; but it is a matter not to be thought of in that way; and there is no sense in protesting. People should be careful how they permit their feelings to get the better of their reason in thinking of it. Protesting against letting DAVIS off, says the apologist, while in one sense it does credit to men's spirit and springs from a sort of honest patriotism like many ridiculous things emanating from a good sentiment, it is, nevertheless, a kind of thing that should not be carried too far, but kept within healthy bounds.

This is the kind of doctrine which has come to be preached in this land—in the ears of fathers and mothers and orphans, whose grief for the victims of Andersonville and a hundred battle-fields is still fresh; in the face of the dreadful consequences, daily and hourly impressing themselves on our understanding,—and long to continue—to our country, of the causeless and wicked rebellion; in the face of the fact that, in whatever light it is viewed, the attempt to destroy the Union was the most stupendous crime and unpardonable wickedness recorded in history. That participants in the crime should preach and perhaps believe in the bailing and setting free doctrine, is not wonderful—but it is amazing that here in the North—right in our own midst—there should be found those wrong hearted or wrong headed enough to advocate it. Nevertheless so it is—a fact involving no peril, however, so long as the public mind is awake and prepared to deal, as it has done in the past, with false doctrines and preachers according to their deserts.

IT is suggested that when Gen. Breckinridge returns to this country, according to the invitations extended to him, he had better keep out of Richmond, as the people there do not forgive him for burning a great part of their city without cause or provocation.

TIME was when the motto was, "No compromise with traitors." Now the motto and the practice is—"Bail out all the traitors who are so unlucky as to be in jail." According to Sir Oracle whoever dissents from this is for Andrew Johnson—and who dares to dispute *him?*

WHILE the price of flour was at its height, last month, the quantity of flour stored in Chicago was twenty-five thousand barrels more than at the corresponding time last year. As to a scarcity there is no doubt, but speculation has had more than that to do with the high prices.

TIMELY CAUTION.—Persons of an ardent temperament, inclined to denounce the "bailment" of Davis as an outrage, are cautioned against permitting their "indignation" to go to "excess," but to keep it "within certain limits," otherwise the "healthful" influence may be lost. Considering the almost universal tendency to this sort of excess, it was kind in the oracle to say so.

THE very latest nugget brought up from the depths of that wisdom whereof common minds are in blissful ignorance, is that they who condemn Horace Greeley for the part he took in the "bailment" of Davis are actuated by friendship for Andrew Johnson and his policy! It is true that to all minds this may not be quite as clear as a quill, nevertheless Sir Oracle says so, and it is the business of no man to doubt. "It is re-cord-ed!"

JOHN JAY, the President of the Loyal League, in New York, has a tolerable reputation for soundness on the questions of the day, but according to Sir Oracle, he is, after all, a sympathizer with Andrew Johnson; and that is the reason why he, with a good many others called MR. Greeley to account for the part he took in the "bailment." It is painful to reflect how many enemies in disguise there are! But how lucky that we have one man long-headed enough to pick them out at a glance!

THE London *Post* commenting on the release of Jeff. Davis on bail, remarks that although he failed in establishing the "independence of the South," he "will in future times take the highest rank among American statesmen." The ability he displayed and all his acts are extolled to the highest. The *Post* quite naturally concludes Davis "failed in one of the noblest tasks man ever set himself," and necessarily has a high opinion of those Northern Radicals who volunteered to bail him.

THE Springfield, Mass., *Republican* professes to have found out that by "wild confiscation" Thaddeus Stevens means "enough to pay the damage done to his iron works, hay and fencing stuff used up by the rebels in Pennsylvania." This is almost as good as the exposition given by ye keeper of the keys of wisdom of the motive actuating those who demur to the bailing of Davis, to wit: Sympathy for Andrew Johnson. It is hard to beat *that*, and the Springfield *Republican* will have to try again.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Detroit are very seriously *non plussed* in their efforts to aid young men to get places, as bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, &c., and so on. It is our humble opinion that a young man who has to be boasted about by an association in order to get a place, would not be much advantage to the place when he came there. We never knew of a young man who could not get himself a place behind a plow or an axe, and when an able-bodied man turns from such a place to ask a clerkship as a charity, he takes the first step toward a worse place.

TIME enough has elapsed since the papers reported that Mr. Greeley has written a letter to procure the return of John C. Breckinridge to the United States, and although time enough has elapsed for a denial of the report, none has appeared. The presumption is, therefore, that the report is not contrary to the truth. Were one to question the propriety of this in Mr. Greeley, his Oracle would immediately declare it was evidence of sympathy with Andrew Johnson. And nobody could survive *that*, you know!

SAYS a London letter: Fenianism appears to have consented to die at last. A meeting of the Provisional Republican government of Ireland—Heaven save the mark!—has recently been held, and it was resolved not to make any further attempts at insurrection for the present. The apathy and indifference of the Irish people at home have caused the Fenian leaders to arrive at this very sensible conclusion. All of the leaders who can get money are returning to New York, and you will find them very much disgusted with each other.

A LONDON correspondent tells of a very old lady who went to a shop to buy poultry. The shopkeeper was polite and attentive. She went often, and he was always considerate. One Saturday evening he was very busy when she came, and he aloof her to step into his little parlor and sit down. His daughter, a young girl, received her kindly but looked pale and worn. The old lady handed her a package directed to her father, told her to lock it up in the cupboard, and went away. When the poulterer opened it he found £1,000 and a gold watch and chain. He went to thank her, and she told him to take his daughter out of town for a week, then come to her. Then, after some preliminaries of getting acquainted, she transferred all her property to him, £25,000, and died two weeks after. Moral—Civility costs nothing and in every case is its own reward.

The Republican Press.

The tone of the Republican press—with the rare exceptions of the oracular kind, whose great fear indignation for the "bailment" of Davis, will be carried too far—is in open condemnation of the release of the arch-traitor, more especially through the officiousness of Radical Republicans. As a sample of this tone, we quote the following from the Hartford (Ct.) *Courant*, edited by ex-Governor Hawley:

We speak for ourselves only (many authors are who would say the same), when we indignantly and contemptuously repudiate any such insulting assumption. Count us out of the company of conditionalists are running about to make "overtures of conditions" to the men that remain rebels at heart at this late day. Let time and good take care of them in the meantime let justice be done, and no favors asked. Were DAVIS in our power we would get a lawful conviction if possible and were he convicted in our hands we would hang him before sunset with profound satisfaction. Speak for yourself, Mr. Greeley; we regard the whole farce lately enacted at Richmond, as contemptible cowardice and mean weakness.

France Irritated.

The foreign news continues to the effect that the French people are irritated with the solution of the Prussian question, and much dissatisfied with the way the London conference patched the matter up. They call on the government to assume yet a bolder attitude in continental affairs, and they demand that France shall show to Europe that her supremacy will be maintained hereafter, whatever may happen. "The whole nation," says our correspondent, "wants to go to war with Prussia, and certainly expects soon to do so."

Governor of Ohio.

The press of Cincinnati will announce in the morning that General R. B. Hayes, of the Second District, consents to become a candidate for Governor. The decision is said to be in response to the generally expressed desire and advice of leading Republicans throughout the State. This announcement will be hailed with satisfaction by both soldiers and civilians, who recognize in General Hayes a gallant soldier and a statesman.

American Commissioner at Paris.

There have been many complaints of the way in which Mr. Beckwith has performed his duties as the American Commissioner at the Paris Exposition. On this subject the Paris correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* is thus distinct: I have met most of our exhibitors and conversed with them upon this point, but I have failed to hear a single one express a favorable opinion of the management of the former. There is an absolute unanimity of judgement among them to the effect that it would be difficult to find a more incompetent person for the place. The shabby and unpractical character of most of the decorations and fixtures; the injudicious assignment of places to many of the exhibited objects; and the unbearable delay in the work of unpacking and arranging things, furnished occasion enough for deep and general dissatisfaction.

New Mexican Scheme.

The Mexican bondholders in New York and others who are ready for adventure and speculation, are said to have on hand a scheme dispatching General Santa Anna at once to Vera Cruz or Tampico, in the hope that he will be able to unite all parties and all factions under his banner. It is asserted that Santa Anna himself has been sounded on the subject, and as usual the ex-Dictator avows his readiness to undertake the job for the sake of his country. As the question is one of men and money, however, overtures are to be made to Uncle Sam for the necessary ways and means for the successful carrying out of the scheme, in return for which Santa Anna is to pledge himself to bring about a speedy union of the two countries in one grand continental republic. The United States Government is to be asked for nothing, save non-interference with any expedition that may be fitted out to accomplish the end in view. In less than thirty days, it is believed, enough of Yankee volunteers could be drummed up in the Atlantic cities to hold the country, either in the name of, or without, Santa Anna, until such time as an election could be held and the sense of the Mexican people obtained on the question of annexation, or, as the bondholders prefer to call it, the question of union. Meanwhile, if Congress will fund the bonds, things will be given such a twist as to leave no doubts of the success of the union ticket headed by Santa Anna. Wild as this may seem, it is nevertheless maintained that it is the outline of a project that has been hanging in the brains of certain people in New York and Staten Island, who are not without influence in Wall street and Washington. Whether anything is to come of it or not remains to be seen.

THE ISRAELITES AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.—At the 19th annual meeting of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, held in Philadelphia on the 28th ult., some interesting statements were made about the "Lost Tribes" of Israel. The Rev. Mr. Lesser claimed that the Falashaian Tribes, of Abyssinia, and the inhabitants of the interior of China were the lineal descendants of those lost tribes. This he argued from their manners, customs, forms of prayer, and usages. And this view, he said, was strengthened by the course of Bishop Smith, who was sending missionaries among them to convert them to Christianity. He further stated that the Universal Israelitish Alliance at Paris were about to send a messenger among these people, to counteract these Christian efforts; and he moved that a part of the Palestine Fund, in the hands of the Board, be appropriated to afford substantial aid to the Alliance. To this proposition objections were made, and the Board finally authorized the Executive Committee to subscribe from the general fund, for this purpose, whenever aid was called for by the Alliance.

UNION and harmony appears to be the order of the day everywhere among Presbyterians. We read that the united Presbyterian Synod of Scotland, at its session in Edinburgh, May 14th, was occupied in discussing the question of union with the Free Church of Scotland. A report of a committee was submitted, containing the distinctive principles of the two bodies on the question of the civil magistrate; and a resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority—589 to 59—expressing satisfaction at the amount of harmony subsisting between the two churches, and declaring that there was no inseparable bar to the union in their distinctive principles, and authorizing the committee to prosecute the negotiations already begun.

A CALIFORNIA CARGO.—The ship George Peabody, which arrived at New York Thursday, from San Francisco, brought a very extensive general cargo. Among the most noticeable articles are 19,598 sacks of wheat, a large quantity of wool and hides, thirty-three boxes of type, also numerous packages of merchandise, beside cases of books, wines, seeds, &c., &c. The ship's manifest gives quite a good idea of the varied productive capabilities of the "Golden State."

THE War Department has not yet promulgated the Attorney-General's opinion on registration in general orders, not having received any intimation from the President that it should do so. The military commanders are therefore still acting on their own judgment in the work under the reconstruction acts. Inquiry at the White House as to whether any orders would be issued in the matter met with an evasive answer.

IT having been the custom heretofore for railroads over which mails are carried, to frank letters upon their own business, with the words "Railroad business—free," and that custom having been tolerated by the Postoffice Department, the Postmaster General has decided that this practice must cease in the future, and that railroads must pay postage the same as private individuals and other corporations.

SAYS the Chicago *Journal*: German, Swiss and Norwegian immigrants recently arrived in New York are daily reaching this city by scores and hundreds. Most of them are bound farther West. It is noticeable that these immigrants, though consumed as peasants, are, many of them, comparatively in good condition and of the better class.

THE Chicago breadstuff market continues demoralized, and prices decline daily. Operations are few, but the speculators resort to expedients to keep their heads above water. It is noticeable that lumber shares the general depression. On Wednesday, inferior and common cargoes were sold as low as $11 00@13 00 per 1,000 feet.

CONGRESSMAN FARNSWORTH has left for a political tour in North Carolina and Eastern Georgia. Ex-Governor Boutwell is in the Shenandoah Valley. John W. Langston, the colored lawyer from Oberlin, left on Friday for an extended tour through the South.

A lady who had lived in luxury before the war in North Carolina, recently made her way to Baltimore in destitute circumstances, and was about applying to the authorities for relief, when she met a woman, once her slave, who took "Sole missus" home, and has taken on herself the task of making her comfortable for life.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,
Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,
Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S
CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT,

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
MCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond near Fifth.

PURE LIQUORS.

Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
For Medicinal Purposes,	
For Medicinal Purposes,	
For Medicinal Purposes,	
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Sherry Wine,	Madeira Wine,
Sherry Wine,	Madeira Wine,
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky,
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky,

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
MTuW

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.—AN Election for Seven Directors for "The Ben Franklin Insurance Company of the City of Allegheny," will be held at Franklin Savings Bank, No. 43 Ohio street, Allegheny, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m. By order of the COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION, Pittsburgh, June 1st, 1867.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association held in their room, in Dalzell's Building, Duquesne way, on TUESDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the reduction of freights on the Pennsylvania Railroad, etc. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

By order, H. M. LONG, secretary.

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO., HAVE ON hand a large and complete assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND TOOLS,

Comprised in part of Locks, Hinges, Screws, Saws, Axes, Anvils, Steel, Files, Bellows and Edge Tools, of every description.

Cor. Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPPERAS.

50 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.
cod

DYE WOODS, CHIP'D AND GRD.

200 BBLS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.
cod

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A 8 Octave Double Reed Cabinet Organ, in Walnut Case, of MASON & HAMLIN'S MAKE, has been used about six months, and is in perfect order—will be sold at a large reduction from regular price.

C. C. MELLOR,
No. 81 Wood Street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between B. Trauerman and S. Apfelbaum, was dissolved by verbal agreement, on the 31st day of May, 1867. The entire interest of S. APFELBAUM, having been purchased by B. TRAUERMAN, who will continue the Wholesale Liquor business at the same stand, No. 234 PENN STREET. All debts owing to the said firm are to be received by the said B. Trauerman, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

B. TRAUERMAN,
S. APFELBAUM.

TWO CARHART ORGANS

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A Five Octave Upright Organ, seven stops, walnut case, formerly in the Dr. Jacobus's church. Also one of the same kind, formerly in the Seventh Street Lutheran Church. Will be sold very low.

C. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS

77 and 79 Market Street

All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS. All Widths and Shades TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK, LACE, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.

Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and SELTING.

We are still making a specialty of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.

A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.

New Goods Constantly Arriving.

We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 2d, 1867, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Train	1:20 a m	1:30 a m
Day Express	3:00 a m	1:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	6:20 a m
Mail Train	7:30 a m	7:20 a m
Fast Line	8:00 a m	7:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex. 11:15 a m
Johnstown Ac.	10:40 a m	Wall's No. 3 12:30 p m
Johnstown Ac.	10:40 a m	Johnstown Ac. 2:50 p m
Pitts. Express	1:30 p m	Wall's No. 4 3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express 4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4:30 p m	Wall's No. 5 5:30 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:30 p m	Wall's No. 6 6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line 10:50 p m
Altoona Ac.	7:00 p m	Mail Train 7:10 a m

Emig't train 10:35 p m.
Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 3:00 p. m.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, limited to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

MONDAY, JUNE 3D, 1867.

NOW OPEN,

LACE ROTONDS,
LACE SHAWLS,
RICH GRENADINES,
NEW GOODS FOR SUITS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES,
ORGANDIE ROBES,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
PARASOLS, &c., &c.

ALL GOODS OFFERED AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET ST.

cod

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER,

OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,

mths Over National Bank of Commerce.

ONE HUNDRED CADDIES

CHOICE LOUISVILLE NAVY, QUARTERS AND TENS, TOBACCO,

Just received on consignment and for sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

CEMENT.

C E M E N T.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS,
PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
April 15th, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received (except until 12 o'clock meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital, at Pittsburgh, with the articles of Provisions, Medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year from July 1, 1867. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the total number of patients in the Hospital, but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the opinion of the Surgeon, of the best quality and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their place, and to charge the contrator with any excess of cost over the contract price.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

GEORGE C. McLEAN,
Surveyor and Agent.
cod

SHAKER TABLE MATS.

100 sets genuine Shaker Table Mats (the most imperious to heat) just received at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
39 Fifth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ALBANY CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

These old and popular Companies, having aggregate cash assets of over TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, continue to accept Life, Fire and Inland Navigation risks on reasonable terms.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,
General Agents, 63 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, Special Agent.

SUPERIOR

PATENT PAINT OIL.

Equal to Linseed Oil and spreads at much less price.
Does not Color Paint, dries quickly, is hard and permanent.
Frost and rain will not affect it, and it
Painters and Dealers will do well to give us a call, as we keep it always on hand.
For sale by Gallon or Barrel, at our

Superior Lubric Oil Warehouse,

5 and 7 HANCOCK ST., Pittsburgh.

JOHNSON & PAINE.

STATEMENT OF THE REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, ON THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL, 1867.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate	$273,413 70
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 66 par	70,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, @ 104	46,000 00
Interest accrued on above Bonds and Mortgages	1,920 49
Office Furniture	418 60
Cash	24,046 51
Total Assets	$395,800 30

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$366,399 38
Amount due Depositors, Interest May 1, 1867	9,332 75
Balance Contingent Fund	$375,732 13
	20,068 00
	$395,800 30

The above is a true statement.

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the foregoing statement correct.

GEORGE VOEGTLEY, Jr.,
H. CHILDS,
W. H. SMITH.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRESIDENT—ISAAC JONES.
VICE PRESIDENT—W. B. COPELAND.
SOLICITOR—E. BRADFORD TODD.

TRUSTEES.—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Isaac Jones, Jacob Painter, Col. Hugh Hussey Hood, J. K. Moorhead, Wm. H. Smith, Harvey Childs, W. B. Copeland, Nicholas Voegtley.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS in this institution at six per cent. per annum, payable to the Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and compounded.

Interest commences on Deposits on the 1st and 15th days of every month.

Open for Deposit from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily; also, on Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Office, 63 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

CAUTION.

S. S. S.

SCHULTZ'S STAR SOAP,

The Perfection of Family Soap.

The above article is manufactured solely by the undersigned. The names and titles thereof are adopted as a trade mark, copyrighted and patented, to secure the public and proprietors against imposition from spurious articles. Any infringement on our rights to the above brand, titles and trade mark, will be promptly prosecuted.

SCHULTZ & CO.,
ZANESVILLE, O.

CHOICE GOODS

FOR FAMILY USE.

Extra Spiced and Pickled Oysters.
English Pickles, Chow Chow,
Cauliflower, White Onions,
Capers, Spanish Olives,
Fine Table Oils,
Choice Jellies and Preserves,
Dry and Preserved Ginger,
English and French Mustards, pure,
Worcestershire, Prince of Wales and London Club Sauces,
Guanna Jelly Cocoa and Broma.
Choice Family Chocolates.
Mushroom and Walnut Ketchups,
New Burlington Herring.

All Fresh and Prime Goods,

FOR SALE BY

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 & 128 WOOD ST.

JOHN M. PENDLETON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,

NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Advances made. Consignments solicited. General and Special Market Reports furnished at request.

REFERENCES.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York.
Messrs. J. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO., New York.
ISAIDON, MCMILLAN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
W. P. WESTALL, Cashier First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.
Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents. cod

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the

Dime Savings Institution,

No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of Deposit, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a provision for needful days, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

President—GEO. A. BERRY.
Vice President—S. H. HAMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. MCKINLEY.
A. BRADLEY, WM. K. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL, F. RAHM,
JOHN S. DILWORTH, JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.

Solicitors—D. W. & A. S. BELL. M

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership and will continue to carry on the

DRUG BUSINESS,

In all its various branches, under the old style and firm name of

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

NOS. 76 & 78 WOOD STREET.

And will also continue to manufacture

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, PUTTY, VINEGAR AND PAINTS,

Ground in oil of all colors, in cans, kegs and barrels, at the "IRON CITY WHITE LEAD WORKS," situated on Liberty street, between Hartman and Carson streets, Fifth ward. Office, Nos. 76 and 78 Wood street.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
W. B. FAHNESTOCK,
H. P. VANDEVOIRT.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1867. M

KENTUCKY STATE

LOTTERY.

CLASS M.

TO BE DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., JUNE 29, 1867.

32,000 *NUMBERS AND 788 PRIZES.*

1 prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1 prize of	20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of	8,000 is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is	7,000
2 prizes of	5,000 are	10,000
29 prizes of	1,000 are	29,000
63 prizes of	400 are	25,200
155

The Daily Commercial

HENRY CLAY.

The statue of the man towards whom, when living, so many times did "a million eyes gladly turn," was unveiled at Louisville on the 20th ult. There were many people present—a procession—Masonic ceremonies—addresses. A grand feature—before the oration by Judge Bullock—was the singing of the following ode, written by George D. Prentice, by a hundred voices, with an orchestral accompaniment of as many instruments:

Hail! true and glorious semblance, hail!
O'this, the noblest of our race!
We seem, e'en now, to see it yet,
To see again its living face!
To hear the stirring words once more,
That like the storm-god's cadence pealed
Where'er its mighty power was known, from shore to shore
From soundless of the battle-field.

Lo! cast calm, high, majestic look,
That binds our gaze by a spell—
The flame that coal-while shook
The traitors on whose souls it fell!
On that he were again in life!
To wave, at once, his wand of power,
And scatter far the storm-cast strife
That o'er our country darkly lower!

Again, again, and yet again
He rolled back passion's roaring tide
When the fierce words of hostile men
Exc.. o her's wildest wrath defied.
Ah! 'twas.. .. storm at length
Swept o'er our half-wrecked ship of state,
And t'were seen now with will and strength
To wrest it from her awful fate.

But the.. majestic image, thou
Wilt in thy lofty place abide,
And many a manly head will bow
While gazing on a nation's pride;
And while its fellowed ashes lie
As far beneath old Ariel's sod,
One gaze at thee should sanctify
Our heart to country and to God.

We look on thee—we look on thee,
Proud statue, glorious and sublime,
And years as..if by magic flee
And leave us in his grand old time!
Oh he was born to bless his race
As ages after ages roll,
We see the image of his face—
Earth has no image of his soul!

Proud statue! in the nation's life,
For which he toiled through all his years,
Must vanish in our wicked strife
And love, but graves, and blood, and tears,
If all to anarchy be given,
And ruin all our land await,
Hi'l turn away his eyes in heaven,
And o'er thee we will cast thy vail.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A disastrous fire at Yokohama, it Japan, has estroyed the residence of Rev. S. R. Brown, he oldest American missionary. Included in he loss is a translation of the Bible in the apanese tongue, which required four years' abor to complete, as well as a voluminous ranslation of the laws for the American lega- ion.

In the early part of May there were 7,000 ersons waiting in Bremen, Germany, for pas- ages to the United States. About the middle f the month 1,500 German passengers left outhampton for the United States in a single teamer, their passage money amounting to 70,000!

The statement that the ex-rebel ram had been old to the Japanese is premature. The nego- ation has not been finished, the "Japs" taking me to know what is the condition of the ship.

The statement of the National debt, which ill be forthcoming in a few days, will not be satisfactory as the last. The Government as paid more than $24,000,000 as interest n the five-twenty bonds, and has only received bout $9,000,000 in gold from all sources in re- urn. The internal revenue receipts will be bout a million and a quarter more than last month. The reduction will be very slight, if ere be any at all.

St. Michael's Church, in Charleston, whose eeple was the target of our batteries, Swamp ngel included, but which escaped being hit, as struck by lightning a few days since. everal persons were injured by the shock.

Russia is rapidly arming. The workmen in er gun factories are employed day and night converting muzzle-loaders into breech-load- rs. The whole of the Russian army will, it is id, be provided with the latter weapon by the d of June, at the latest.

In St. Louis a man who had been false to his life, with whom he had lived twenty-four ars, in a fit of repentance resolved to marry r over again, although not divorced. The remony was said, using her maiden name. is enemy thus understanding the state of affairs, rested him for bigamy, and imprisoned him. he Judge was sick and he could not be releas- d, and so celebrated his silver wedding by a few ys in the lock-up.

The Finance Committee have reported to the hicago Board of Health in favor of appropri- ing $80,000 for sanitary purposes to be used is season. It is wisely held that even this ill be a small sum, if by it the loss to the city ccident to the cholera last season is saved.

The latest Great Eastern' proposition is that e big ship be employed as an emigrant vessel inning between Ireland and America. As she an carry eight or ten thousand people the price f tickets could be put at a low figure.

The iron-clads purchased by France are the underburg and Onondaga. It is understood at Webb will receive at least $3,000,000 in urrency for the Dunderberg and Quintard, and ot less than $500,000 for the Onondaga.

The St. Paul *Press* promises fifteen million ushels of wheat from Minnesota this season, says the area of land put in wheat this year s much greater than ever before, and even in ontier settlements, where the scarcity of seed revails, four times more land is sown to wheat han last year.

The Omaha papers publish a card stating that he management of the Union Pacific Railroad s changed. Sidney Dillon assumes the general anagement, superseding T. O. Durant.

PERSONAL.

—The President was about to sign the pardon f Appleton Oaksmith, the convicted slave rader, who escaped from Boston to Europe ome time since, but refrained from doing so n the representations of Oaksmith's wife, who epresented that he had procured an unjust ivorce from her some time since.

"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."

—George W. Gayle, of Alabama, who offered o aid in making up a purse of a million dollars o kill President Lincoln, has been pardoned by resident Johnson. Mr. Johnson yielded to he importunities of Gayle's wife, and the fact hat he is poor, half crazy, harmless, worthless ort of a fellow, whom nobody credits with ther energy or brains enough to carry out any uch design as he talked about, had considera- le influence with respect to the result.

—It is understood that Secretary Stanton hen before the Judiciary Committee gave evi- ence as to circumstances connected with the ssuing of the proclamation offering a reward or the apprehension of Jefferson Davis, and harging the latter with complicity in the as- assination of Mr. Lincoln. It is understood is testimony shows that the matter was wholly onducted by Messrs. Stanton, Holt and Speed, nd their action was based on information in he Bureau of Military Justice, and other sources t that time resorted to by the officials. What Mr. Stanton gave as the reason why Davis was ot tried by a military commission on the charge f assassination has not transpired.

—Lord Granville, Chancellor of the Univer- ity of London, remarked on a recent public ccasion that he had been charged by a Bishop n the House of Lords with incompetence to iscuss the subject of education on the ground hat he had no children. "A recent circum- tance," he gravely added, "has put me in a etter position; but I cannot say that it has hanged a single view I ever had on the subject f education."

—A gentleman was describing to Douglas errold the story of his courtship and marriage how his wife had been brought up in a con- nt, and was on the point of taking the vail, hen his presence burst upon her enraptured ght, and the accepted him as her husband. errold listened to the end of the story, and then uietly remarked, "Ah! she evidently thought u better than nun."

—It is related that not long ago a society near oston raised the salary of their pastor from ,200 to $2,000, and he expressed much satis- ction at the change. Lately, he being a fine eacher and a ripe scholar, and ministers arce, the society voted another increase of alary, which he declined. It had been difficult, said, to five upon $1,200, but the present was y supplied all his needs, and there were per- ns in the parish who could not afford to pay ir proportion of three thousand dollars. A so o rare might to be accompanied by the me of the "fine preacher and ripe scholar."

—A curious question arose at the recent sit- g of the jury of the ninetieth class of the ris Exhibition, which relates to lodgings for orkingmen. The Emperor Napoleon is an hibitor in this class, and doubts were raised to his competency to come forward as a can- date for a prize. M. Conti, the President of e class, who is also the Emperor's private retary, said he thought his Majesty had bet- be declared "*hors concours*." The other mbers of the jury, however, were of a differ- t opinion, and the Prussian Commissioner pecially insisted that it would be unfair to ex- de the Emperor from the competition, as long fore he became Emperor, and while he was a prisoner in Ham, he had shown great in- est in the question of workingmen's lodgings d had been one of the first to call public at- tion to it. Ultimately it was decided to and one of the principal prizes to his Maj- sty.

—The failure of the house of Trenholm & Co., ated great excitement in Charleston, while ious consequences are feared. Cotton specu- tions are the cause.

—Senator Sumner has left Washington, and pressed the opinion that there will be no oc- sion for his return this summer. He is said have no expectation that anything will come the impeachment matter.

—The mental condition of the Empress Char- te, wife of Maximilian, it is stated, shows signs of improvement. Under the stress of peculiar distressing symptoms with which ntal alienation is accompanied in her case, Committee who have been charged by the peror of Austria with the administration of affairs and her personal charge have pro- sed to have a consultation of eminent Euro- n physicians to see if anything can be done relieve her.

—Horace Greely advises Wendell Phillips to South, and "take some needed lessons in lity and humanity."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Abscesses of many years standing, have yielded under a short course of these anti-septic and detergent medicines. The Ointment cleanses the sore of all irritating purulent matter, and imbues the tissues and tissues with new life and vigor, while the Pills purifying the blood, neutralize the noxious humors and expel them from the system. In skin diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores, ulcerated legs, &c., the action of these remedies is safe and certain. Sole by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.
Unprecedented Attraction!
DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS AND EXPLORATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, June 3d. MATINEE On WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock.
Proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt of the East Birmingham Baptist Church.
SEE POSTERS AND BILLS.
Admission 25 cents. No half price. Doors open at 7½ to commence at 8.
CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A disastrous fire at Yokohama, it Japan, has estroyed the residence of Rev. S. R. Brown, he oldest American missionary. Included in he loss is a translation of the Bible in the apanese tongue, which required four years' abor to complete, as well as a voluminous ranslation of the laws for the American lega- ion.

In the early part of May there were 7,000 ersons waiting in Bremen, Germany, for pas- ages to the United States. About the middle f the month 1,500 German passengers left outhampton for the United States in a single teamer, their passage money amounting to 70,000!

The statement that the ex-rebel ram had been old to the Japanese is premature. The nego- ation has not been finished, the "Japs" taking me to know what is the condition of the ship.

The statement of the National debt, which ill be forthcoming in a few days, will not be satisfactory as the last. The Government as paid more than $24,000,000 as interest n the five-twenty bonds, and has only received bout $9,000,000 in gold from all sources in re- urn. The internal revenue receipts will be bout a million and a quarter more than last month. The reduction will be very slight, if here be any at all.

St. Michael's Church, in Charleston, whose eeple was the target of our batteries, Swamp ngel included, but which escaped being hit, as struck by lightning a few days since. everal persons were injured by the shock.

Russia is rapidly arming. The workmen in er gun factories are employed day and night converting muzzle-loaders into breech-load- rs. The whole of the Russian army will, it is id, be provided with the latter weapon by the d of June, at the latest.

In St. Louis a man who had been false to his life, with whom he had lived twenty-four ars, in a fit of repentance resolved to marry r over again, although not divorced. The remony was said, using her maiden name. is enemy thus understanding the state of affairs, rested him for bigamy, and imprisoned him. he Judge was sick and he could not be releas- d, and so celebrated his silver wedding by a few ys in the lock-up.

The Finance Committee have reported to the hicago Board of Health in favor of appropri- ing $80,000 for sanitary purposes to be used is season. It is wisely held that even this ill be a small sum, if by it the loss to the city ccident to the cholera last season is saved.

The latest Great Eastern' proposition is that e big ship be employed as an emigrant vessel inning between Ireland and America. As she an carry eight or ten thousand people the price f tickets could be put at a low figure.

The iron-clads purchased by France are the underburg and Onondaga. It is understood at Webb will receive at least $3,000,000 in urrency for the Dunderberg and Quintard, and ot less than $500,000 for the Onondaga.

The St. Paul *Press* promises fifteen million ushels of wheat from Minnesota this season, says the area of land put in wheat this year s much greater than ever before, and even in ontier settlements, where the scarcity of seed revails, four times more land is sown to wheat han last year.

The Omaha papers publish a card stating that he management of the Union Pacific Railroad s changed. Sidney Dillon assumes the general anagement, superseding T. O. Durant.

PERSONAL.

—The President was about to sign the pardon f Appleton Oaksmith, the convicted slave rader, who escaped from Boston to Europe ome time since, but refrained from doing so n the representations of Oaksmith's wife, who epresented that he had procured an unjust ivorce from her some time since.

"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."

—George W. Gayle, of Alabama, who offered o aid in making up a purse of a million dollars o kill President Lincoln, has been pardoned by resident Johnson. Mr. Johnson yielded to he importunities of Gayle's wife, and the fact hat he is poor, half crazy, harmless, worthless ort of a fellow, whom nobody credits with ther energy or brains enough to carry out any uch design as he talked about, had considera- le influence with respect to the result.

—It is understood that Secretary Stanton hen before the Judiciary Committee gave evi- ence as to circumstances connected with the ssuing of the proclamation offering a reward or the apprehension of Jefferson Davis, and harging the latter with complicity in the as- assination of Mr. Lincoln. It is understood is testimony shows that the matter was wholly onducted by Messrs. Stanton, Holt and Speed, nd their action was based on information in he Bureau of Military Justice, and other sources t that time resorted to by the officials. What Mr. Stanton gave as the reason why Davis was ot tried by a military commission on the charge f assassination has not transpired.

—Lord Granville, Chancellor of the Univer- ity of London, remarked on a recent public ccasion that he had been charged by a Bishop n the House of Lords with incompetence to iscuss the subject of education on the ground hat he had no children. "A recent circum- tance," he gravely added, "has put me in a etter position; but I cannot say that it has hanged a single view I ever had on the subject f education."

—A gentleman was describing to Douglas errold the story of his courtship and marriage how his wife had been brought up in a con- nt, and was on the point of taking the vail, hen his presence burst upon her enraptured ght, and the accepted him as her husband. errold listened to the end of the story, and then uietly remarked, "Ah! she evidently thought u better than nun."

—It is related that not long ago a society near oston raised the salary of their pastor from ,200 to $2,000, and he expressed much satis- ction at the change. Lately, he being a fine eacher and a ripe scholar, and ministers arce, the society voted another increase of alary, which he declined. It had been difficult, said, to five upon $1,200, but the present was y supplied all his needs, and there were per- ns in the parish who could not afford to pay ir proportion of three thousand dollars. A so o rare might to be accompanied by the me of the "fine preacher and ripe scholar."

—A curious question arose at the recent sit- g of the jury of the ninetieth class of the ris Exhibition, which relates to lodgings for orkingmen. The Emperor Napoleon is an hibitor in this class, and doubts were raised to his competency to come forward as a can- date for a prize. M. Conti, the President of e class, who is also the Emperor's private retary, said he thought his Majesty had bet- be declared "*hors concours*." The other mbers of the jury, however, were of a differ- t opinion, and the Prussian Commissioner pecially insisted that it would be unfair to ex- de the Emperor from the competition, as long fore he became Emperor, and while he was a prisoner in Ham, he had shown great in- est in the question of workingmen's lodgings d had been one of the first to call public at- tion to it. Ultimately it was decided to and one of the principal prizes to his Maj- sty.

—The failure of the house of Trenholm & Co., ated great excitement in Charleston, while ious consequences are feared. Cotton specu- tions are the cause.

—Senator Sumner has left Washington, and pressed the opinion that there will be no oc- sion for his return this summer. He is said have no expectation that anything will come the impeachment matter.

—The mental condition of the Empress Char- te, wife of Maximilian, it is stated, shows signs of improvement. Under the stress of peculiar distressing symptoms with which ntal alienation is accompanied in her case, Committee who have been charged by the peror of Austria with the administration of affairs and her personal charge have pro- sed to have a consultation of eminent Euro- n physicians to see if anything can be done relieve her.

—Horace Greely advises Wendell Phillips to South, and "take some needed lessons in lity and humanity."

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

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A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.,
SALEM, OHIO,
DEALER IN
BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,
Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,
General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.
Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oct3

JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(near Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)
ROCHESTER, PA.
Dealer in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.
Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

PETROLEUM.

OILS, OILS, OILS.
SOHO OIL WORKS.
Buffum, Kehew & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR,
Petroleum Lubricating Oils.
Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils,
Head Light, Tanners' Oil,
AND
WHEEL GREASE.
ALSO,
STANDARD WHITE BURNING OIL.
no16 No. 1 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUPERIOR
Lubricating Oil Works.
JOHNSON & PAINE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SUPERIOR LUBRICATING OILS,
For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.
JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL,
WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL,
LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT OIL,
SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS,
And No. 1 CARBON OIL.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Send for Circular and Price List.
NOS. 5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
s6(29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

K. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jn17

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK, PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweler's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—FOR furnishing one small light draught steamer, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Ohio River improvement, Southwest corner of Third and Market streets, Pittsburgh, until 6 o'clock, P. M., TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1867, for furnishing 1 small light draught steamer, stern-wheel, suitable for law water engineering and inspecting operations on the Ohio river, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, complete, in good order, ready for immediate use, subject to the inspection and approval of said Engineer.
The hull to be not less than 120 feet long, 18 feet beam, with guards not less than two and a half feet wide. Draught, with 20 tons of coal on board, not more than 15 inches. Double engine, cylinder each not less than 9 inches, not less than 3½ feet stroke, with the boilers sufficient to run her ordinarily ten miles an hour in still water.
Bidders will describe their vessels, stating where and when built, length of beam, depth of hold, draught, size of cylinders, stroke, size of wheel, arrangement of engine, &c., so as to give a clear idea of their character, and name the price. Should any proposal be accepted and finally approved, the vessel will be paid for in one sum, in cash.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if it may be decided to the interest of the Government so to do.
For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh by letter or otherwise.
By order of the Chief of Engineers of the Army of the United States.
W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Supty. Eng. Ohio River Improvement.
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867.

NOTICE.
The Public are Hereby Notified that so much of the
Channel of the Allegheny River
As runs between the First and Second Piers from the Allegheny City end of the Railroad Bridge, now being rebuilt by the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y. CO., over that river, between Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will be
NECESSARILY OBSTRUCTED
During the time of putting up the new superstructure of the Bridge, probably for about four months from the first of June, A. D. 1867.
H. A. GARDNER,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,
For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Gardez Walks, Hearths, Pavements, etc. These Flags are Cut of 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the con-
LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY
In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREE-PORT and COMMON STONE. Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

CHOICE BEDDING PLANTS.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
ROSES, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, &c.,
In bloom at the Oakland Greenhouses.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.
Send for a Catalogue.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
no9 105 FIFTH STREET.

WILLIAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
LUMBER, FRAME TIMBER, &c.
Particular attention paid to cutting
BOX BOARDS FOR WINDOW GLASS,
ALSO,
DECKING, LATH, PALING AND BED SLATS.
A full stock of the above on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. All orders promptly attended to.
ALLEGHENY POSTOFFICE.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,
NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
FRESH FISH.
All orders punctually attended to.

PRODUCE—
50 boxes Sweet Oranges,
25 packages White Fish,
25 packages No. 1 Mackerel,
25 boxes W. R. Cheese,
1,000 bush Oats,
400 bush Corn,
8½ bbls R oil Butter
STURGEON BROS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HALL & BURKE.....MANAGERS.
CONTINUATION OF THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS
Engagement of the distinguished Actress,
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
Who will make her second appearance THIS (Monday) EVENING, in her most successful, great, classic, and historic role of
ELIZABETH, Queen of England,
Supported by the talented Philadelphia favorite, MR. J. H. TAYLOR,
Who will assist her during this engagement.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Grand Matinee.

1776. GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY. 1867.
Look out for the
GREAT NATIONAL FESTIVAL.
Balloon Exhibitions, Illuminations, Torch Light Processions, Indian Cavalcade, Magnificent Union Fountain, &c. &c.
JNO. M. KINNEY, Business Manager.
See future advertisements, bills and programmes. tf

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WALKER & ARMSTRONG,
DEALERS AND SHIPPERS IN
ANTHRACITE COAL, IRON ORE, &c.
LOCK BOX 53, ERIE, PA.

F. H. DONALDSON,
COAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
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BANKS AND BANKERS.

REMOVAL.
The People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
REMOVED TO NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, IN THE APOLLO BUILDING.

REMOVAL.—THOMPSON BELL & CO., have removed to the Stone Building, No. 59 Fourth street, in rooms of the Western Savings Bank.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK
Was organized on May 2d. The following are the Officers:
PRESIDENT:
THOMPSON BELL.
VICE PRESIDENT.
A. M. MARSHALL.
DIRECTORS.
THOMPSON BELL, | JOHN DALZELL,
J. J. GILLESPIE, | A. M. MARSHALL,
JOSEPH ALBREE,
This Bank is now prepared to do business at
No. 59 Fourth Street,
(Adjoining the Merchants and Manuf'rs Bank).
This Institution, chartered 1866, is similar in its organization to the original charters of the Farmer's Deposit Bank and Pittsburgh Trust Company, and will do a regular Banking business.
Time Deposits will draw interest.
Discount daily at 12 o'clock. m8

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DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
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CAPITAL, - - - - - $100,000.
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President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
TRUSTEES:
Henry Lloyd, | William Rea,
James I. Bennett, | James Lippincott,
F. Jones, | Joseph Woodwell,
W. M. Gormly, | John D. Scully,
William A. Herron.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities. Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

COAL MEN'S TRUST CO.,
No. 65 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
CAPITAL - - - - $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.
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A. J. BAKER, President.
RECEIVED DAILY.
E. J. ROBERTS, Cashier.

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HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
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COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS,
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Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON,

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SAVINGS BANK,
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ORGANIZED IN 1845,
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Deposits received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days MONDAY and THURSDAY.
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JAS. L. GRAHAM, Pres't
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier.

TRADEMENS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH PA.,
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
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Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.
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ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
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SAM'L M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
W. M. E. MCKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. S. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DENLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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American Bankers and Merchants,
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LONDON, E. C.,
DEALERS IN
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AMERICAN SECURITIES.
Orders for American or European Products promptly executed.
Liberal advances made on approved consignments. Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

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The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.
DIRECTORS:
James Laughlin, | Alex. Speer,
Robert S. Hays, | Francis G. Bailey,
Thomas Bell, | John H. Ralston,
Thomas Wightman, | John Wilkins,
Wm. K. Nimick,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President
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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.
Circular with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMAN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103rd Penna. Vols,
Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.
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EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
The Spring Session will commence MONDAY, April 8th. For Scholarships apply at ROOMS, NEVILLE HALL, corner of Liberty and Fourth sts.
MAY 20, 1867.
SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,
A complete stock at LOWEST PRICES.

CARPETS.

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APRIL, 1867.
THE LATEST PURCHASE
OF THE SEASON.
AT THE
Lowest Prices Since the War.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Wilton and Velvet,
Body Brussels,
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We offer our Patrons many new and choice Patterns, which are not to be found elsewhere.
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WINDOW SHADES.
CHEAP ALL-WOOL 2-PLY CARPETS.
AT $1 00 TO $1 25 PER YARD.
Carpet and Curtain Upholstery Work done promptly and in the best style.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
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NEW CARPET STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
CARPETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY
TAPESTRY INGRAINS.
A FULL LINE OF
Straw Mattings,
PLAIN, CHECKED AND FANCY.
Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH ST.
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

CARPETS.
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
Have Just Opened for the Spring Trade, Their Splendid Assortment of
NEW CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.
Attention is called to our fine stock of Embroidered *Table and Piano Covers.*
GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.
23 Fifth Street.

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALL

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

BARON PURCHASED.—A party of Pittsburghers have purchased of W. G. Battelle, of Wheeling the eight-eared barge Lady Gay, formerly the Undine, for one hundred and fifty dollars.

BATHING IN THE RIVER.—Yesterday afternoon a large number of boys and young men amused themselves by bathing in the Allegheny river, in the vicinity of the bridges. The police, as usual, did not interfere.

DROWNED IN THE POTOMAC.—James Cross, of Allegheny City, while swimming in the Eastern branch of the Potomac, near Washington city, was drowned Saturday morning. He was attending the National Deaf College, in Washington.

OFF THE TRACK.—The freight train going east on the Pennsylvania Railroad, jumped the track near East Liberty, yesterday about noon. The locomotive was thrown across both tracks, and delayed the passage of trains for an hour and a half.

MONEY LOST.—A pocket-book, containing about eighty dollars, was lost Saturday evening on Smithfield or Sixth streets. The finder, if honest, will return the same to the COMMERCIAL office and be liberally rewarded.

EBIE M. E. CONFERENCE.—The Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold its thirty-second annual session in New Castle, commencing on the 10th inst., and continuing about one week. Bishop Janes will preside. There will be about two hundred and fifty ministers present.

FATALLY SCALDED.—An aged widow lady named Mrs. Pennell, residing with her son William Pennell, near Jack's Run, was fatally scalded on Friday. She was assisting her daughter-in-law to remove a kettle of hot water from the stove, and the contents were spilled upon her. She survived but a few hours, but no hopes were entertained of her recovery.

TOBACCO STORK ROBBED.—The tobacco store of John T. Lacock, adjoining the Grant House on Federal street, Allegheny, was entered by thieves sometime during Friday night. An entrance was effected by forcing open the door in the rear of the store. A large number of pipes, together with some cigars and Kelloton were carried off by the thieves. There is no clue to the robbers.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Board of Managers of the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh, have appointed the following Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

On Jail.—Messrs. J. D. Carlisle, Wm. A May and John G. Mcfadden.

On Steamboats.—Messrs. S. B. Ewing, I. Albert McTrum and S. P. Collins.

On Mills.—John H. Loy, Anthony Lewis and Jas. A. Geisenheimer.

WANTED—SHARP SAND.—We again refer readers to the advertisement on first page with above head. The parties advertising have not yet had responses as numerous and explicit as they desire. The sand must be sharp and gritty, the coarser the better, provided it be unmixed with clay, or loam. Very fine clean gravel mixed in, would be no objection. The bank must be of considerable depth and easily available for economical working, and must be within about short transportation distance from the two cities, either on river or railroad. Those answering will please give full information, and if possible send samples to No. 4 St. Clair street, office of Howes' Sewing Machine.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon about three o'clock, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the Monongahela river, about twenty yards below Dam No. 1. Alderman Butler, of the Fourth Ward, the deputy of the Coroner, empannelled a jury and held an inquest on the body yesterday morning. Nothing was ascertained that would lead to the identity of the body, and the jury rendered a verdict "found drowned." The deceased was apparently about twenty-five years of age, and had auburn hair. He had on a black coat, black cassinet pantaloons, checkered vest and brown bordered flannel shirt. No papers, nor anything that would lead to his identity, was found on his person. The body was buried yesterday in Hillside Cemetery.

Patents Issued.

The following patents to Western Pennsylvanians were issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 28th, 1867, each bearing that date:

George Lander, Pittsburgh, for improved machine for straightening bars.

P. Zern and W. Warnick, Pittsburgh, for machine for cutting off segars.

Henry Reuter, of Pittsburgh, for improved washing machine.

S. B. Roberts, Titusville, for improvement in sand pumps.

John D. Anderson, of Corry, for improved car coupling.

Henry Hassenpflug, Huntingdon, assignor to self and Edward Hassenpflug, for improvement in sewing machines.

Daniel S. Early, Hummelstown, for improved apparatus for evaporating liquids.

Fatal Accident on Pennsylvania Railroad.

A man named Peter Engolsby, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a laborer, was killed near Homewood Station, six miles from this city, on that road, by the Philadelphia Express train, which left this city at 4:35 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It appears that the deceased was much intoxicated, and was walking along the road, between the two tracks. The locomotive and first two cars had passed him safely, when, it is supposed, he staggered against the train, struck by the fourth end of third car, knocking him between the tracks. His skull and side were crushed, and he was otherwise hopelessly injured. He died in a short time afterwards. Coroner Lawson was summoned, and yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body. The jury returned the following verdict: "That Peter Engosby came to his death on the 31st day of June, 1867, by being run over by the Philadelphia Express train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Homewood Station, and that no blame is attached to the engineer, Samuel C. McNaught." The deceased was thirty-five years of age, was a widower, and resided in Wilkins township.

Register's Business for May.

During the month of May last, 1867, the following wills were admitted to probate, and letters of administration granted, by Joseph H. Gray, Esq., County Register:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Estate
Margaret Shaffer	Davis Shaffer	$ 100
Christ. Dengler	John G. Dengler	450
Cyrus Whitwell	James Gowdy	500
John Semple	Susan Semple	500
Wm. Jamison	Hannah Jamison	100
Samuel L. Isett	Mary Ann Isett	1,000
Samuel McClure	James McClure	500
Elizabeth Patterson	James S. Patterson	200
Henry Drummond	John Drummond	50
Eleanor McNabb	John McNabb	500
Ann Evers	John Evers	100
Edward Spencer	Wm. B. Brickell { Thos C. Dickson }	3,000
Christian Miller	Mars Miller	300
Joseph Du-hain	Joseph Du-hain	100
Gotleib Reiske	{ Johanna Reiske { Conrad Reiske }	500
Philip Rieseck	Gertrude Rieseck	1,200
John O'Neil	Hugh Silver	1,000
John Voy	John M. Voy	100
Elizabeth Taylor	Charles H. Taylor	200
Wm. M. Donaldson	James Donaldson	1,500
John Hobler	Christ. W. Schenck	5,000
John Newman, dr	Samuel Stutt	1,000
Michael Rice	May Rice	900

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executor.
James Carothers	{ Christian Sagel, { E. Forrence, Esq.
James Dain	Thomas Dain
Sebastian Heilig	{ Christian Sagel, { Benedict Mosler.
Susanna Claudius	Augustus Charles.
Godfrie Rehke	Godfrie Rehke.
Michael Fadian	Thos. Fadigan.
Hugh Baird	Willis Baird.
Allen D. Hill	Wm. H. Hill.
Ryan Jones	Margaret Jones.
John Geauf	{ Charles Geauf, { Ernest Rohrkaste.
Geo. Schneidemantle	Magdalena Schneidemantle.
Catherine Archibald	Wm. Cavitt.
Barbara A. Negley	{ Geo. R. Negley. { T. Mellon, Esq.

FIRES.

Five Fires on Saturday---Record of Fires During the Past Month.

DWELLING HOUSE IN M'CLURE TOWNSHIP BURNED ---ACCIDENT AND ASSAULT.

About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the dwelling of Mr. W. H. McCallum, situated a short distance below the stables of the Manchester Passenger Railway Company, in McClure township. It appears that a little son of Mr. McCallum, aged about five years, had obtained possession of some matches, and went up into the attic to hunt for some playthings. While there he lighted a match, and the flame communicated to some light clothing hung up in the room. Before any alarm could be given, the fire had communicated to the ceiling of the attic, and in a short time the house was in flames. Intelligence was conveyed to Allegheny, and the fire engines of that city were promptly at the scene. By this time, however, the flames had gained full headway, and all efforts to save the building were unavailing. The building, which was a two story frame, was totally destroyed. Mr. McCallum, who occupied the building, is a member of the firm of McCallum Bros., of Fifth street, this city. The building was owned by Wm. Baker, who resides in the vicinity of the fire. The furniture was nearly all saved, though some was badly damaged.

While the flames were under headway, a fireman was severely injured by being struck on the head by a piece of falling timber, and was carried to the residence of a person character. A colored man in the employ of Mr. Hubert will also slightly scalded by the flames, as he who had been attracted by the fire, because he refused to give up the keys of a medicine chest, which contained some liquor. He also deserves severe punishment.

SLIGHT FIRE ON FIFTH STREET.

The alarm of fire at ten minutes to two o'clock on saturday afternoon, from Box 24, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, was occasioned by the burning of the awning in front of Mrs. C. Blume's music store, on Fifth street, opposite the Post Office. The fire was caused by some person throwing a lighted cheroot in the awning, which soon ignited, but was stopped, but the prompt application of a few buckets of water prevented the flames from spreading. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but their services were not required.

FIRE IN THE FIFTH WARD.

About ten minutes after the alarm was given, another alarm was sounded from Box 47, at the Niagara Engine House. This was caused by a fire in the house of Robert Dickson, on Liberty street, between Adams and Harrison streets, in the Fifth Ward. The fire, which originated in a swing chair, destroyed, but the prompt application of a few buckets of water prevented the flames from spreading. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but their services were not required.

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